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No. 81, Queen's Road Central
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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world 12s.
per annum.

No. 16,963.

號六廿月九年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports for identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**

WHICH ARE THE HEADS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,

and
**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.**

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
\$23,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital \$8,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Fire Funds \$3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,690
Sinking Fund Account \$128,230

\$23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456

Life and Annuity Branches \$2,141,693

Revenue Marine Department \$37,239

Other Receipts \$78,940

\$5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and by
Act of Parliament are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.50 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra, Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
times stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Componds order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY, SON
General Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES. W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

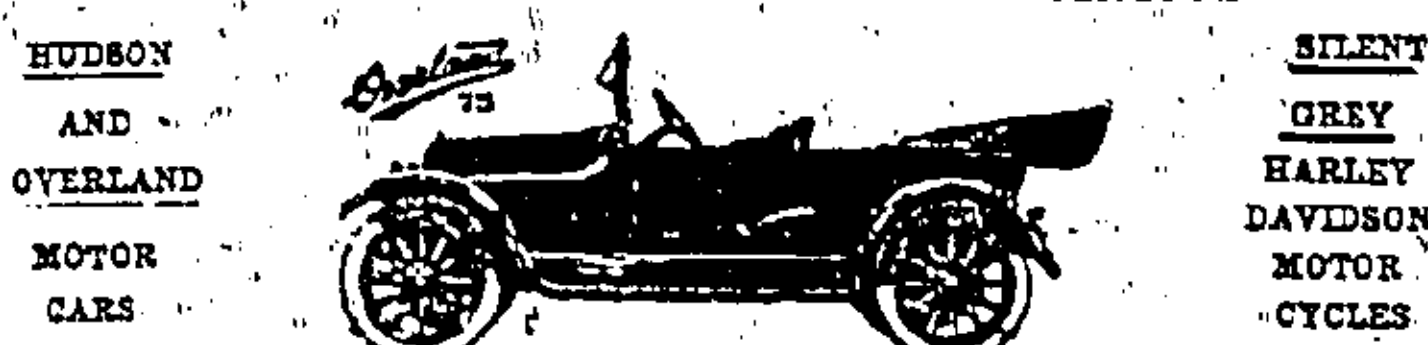
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.

COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAY 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

We have just received a fresh consignment of JEFFREYS BEER

(BREWED IN SCOTLAND).

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 618.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Cross Street, Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shed: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

All Electric Traction, Lifts, and Lighting.
Electric Lifts, Elevators and Lighting.
European Hotel and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

Telegraphic Address: "Victoria."

J. WITCHELL
Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

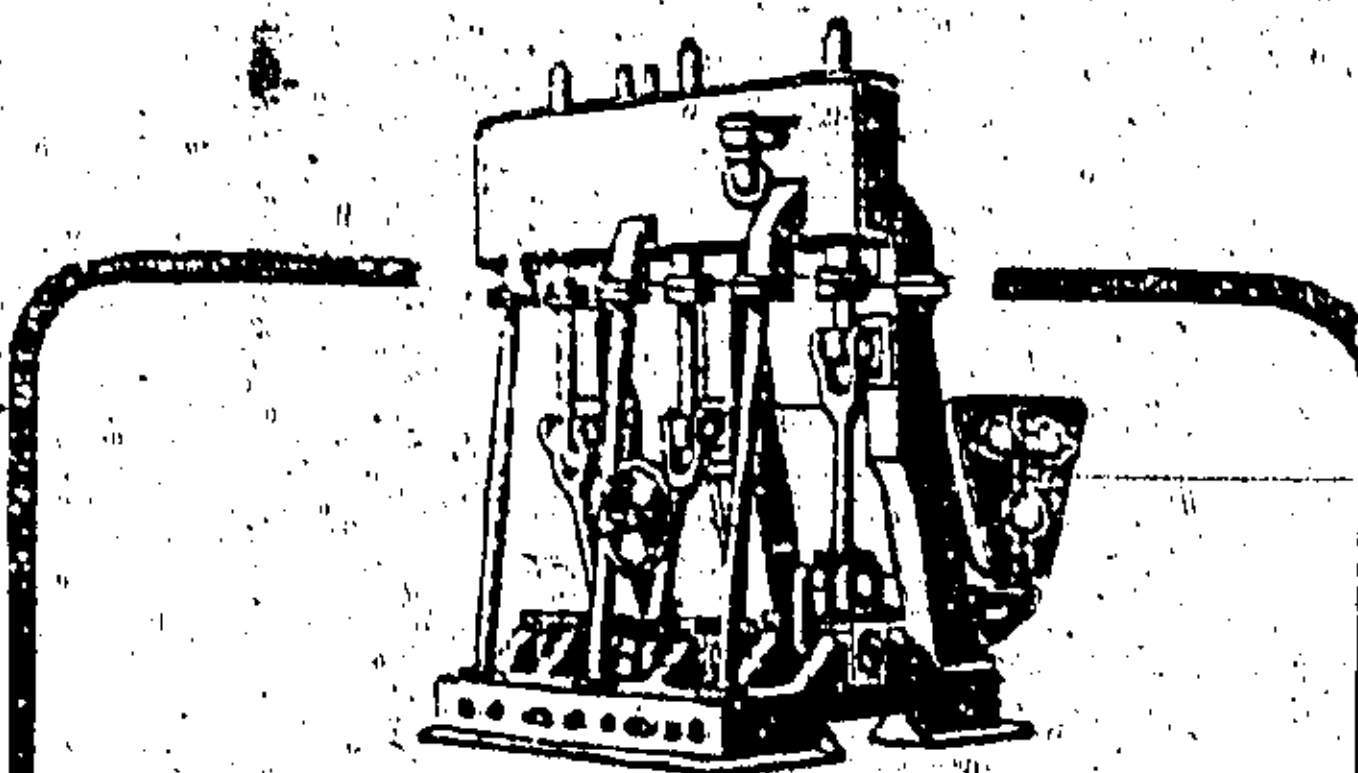
15, Morrison Hill Road.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of
the late SIEN TING,
1, W'ANGLAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADD. "TAIKOOCK"

AGENTS: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
TELEPHONE NO. 612

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD. PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms: From \$5 per day Mex.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful"

P. O. PEUSTER
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings

by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY

Price \$12 PER ANNUM, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters Service to the China Mail.)

THE LATEST AIR RAID ON ENGLAND

GUNFIRE FOR 18 HOURS IN
LONDON.

London, Sept. 25.

London was startled yesterday

evening by the outbreak of anti-

aircraft gunfire.

The sounds of the guns and of the

falling bombs showed that the attack

was over a widespread area.

Warning was promptly given and

the people sought cover, the Tubes

being crowded.

The gunfire continued, intermit-

tently, for one and a half hours and

the searchlights were most active.

The raiders apparently approached

from the south-east, steered to the

north-west, and headed off to the

north-western suburbs.

Traffic was momentarily inter-

rupted and the streets were largely

deserted.

Later.

Raiders crossed a part of London

at nine in the evening.

A bomb struck a grocery store kill-

ing two shop girls and also damaged

a public house, injuring the cus-

tomers. A bomb in another area

destroyed the top floors of a tenement.

A boy, who had taken refuge

in a cellar, returning to join his bed-

ridden grandfather in the tenement,

was killed, and the grandfather was

injured. Another bomb exploded at

the main entrance to an hotel.

Several people were injured and a

man in the act of lighting a cigarette

had his hand blown off.

The restaurants were crowded

when the police whistles sounded the

alarm. There was a rush for shelter

and the streets cleared like magic;

therefore the casualties were limited.

A crowd, taking refuge in one of

the Tube stations, sang the hymn

"Eternal Father, strong to Save."

Observers of the sky did not see

the aircraft which were at a great

altitude. Many coloured lights were

visible dashing through the heavens,

in a mystifying manner.

The gunfire was more intense than

the dropping of bombs and there

were, apparently, aeroplane combats.

ONLY ONE OR TWO PENETRATED
LONDON'S DEFENCES.

The Press Bureau announces that

anti-aircraft gunfire drove off a

group of aeroplane raiders which ap-

proached London last night. Only

one, possibly two, penetrated the

defences.

The casualties now total 15 killed

and 70 injured, and the material

damage is not great.

Enemy airships, crossing the York-

shire and Lincolnshire coasts, did not

penetrate far inland. They attempt-

ed to approach various defended

localities, but our gunfire drove them

off.

They dropped bombs on a coast

town and slightly injured three

women. Little material damage was

done.

LATER.

NEWS FROM THE ESSEX.

A telegram from an Essex coast

town says that the gunfire and the

dropping of the aeroplanes, which

were obviously numerous, was heard

there for one and a half hours, after

7.30 in the evening, but no bombs

were dropped on the town, though

three terrific explosions were heard

in the direction of London.

Reports from an inland Essex town

say that apparently three enemy

squadrons passed over the district at

intervals of 20 minutes, one to the

north and one to the south and a

third over the town. All seemed to

converge at some distance to the

west, and returned from London the

same way, judging from the con-

tinuity of the gunfire.

NO SERIOUS FIRES IN LONDON.

There were no serious fires caused

by the air raid over London. Ap-

parently the bombs were not

incendiary.

The raiders were heavily engaged

on their return and there were

several fierce fights, some far out

to sea.

Bombs were dropped over a wide

area.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message says:

Our aviators bombed London,

Dover, Southend, Chatham, Sheer-

ness and Dunkirk, causing fires. All

our machines returned.

ANOTHER RAID.

London, Sept. 25.

A British official announcement

states that enemy aeroplanes crossed

the Essex coast at various points,

this evening.

A few bombs were dropped and

one penetrated as far as the south-

eastern outskirts of London, and

dropped two bombs causing 20

casualties.

BRITISH NAVAL AIRCRAFT
DOWN TWO ENEMY
SCOUTS.

London, Sept. 25.

The Admiralty announces that

naval aircraft dropped a large num-

ber of bombs, yesterday morning,

among sheds and hangars and aero-

planes at Vauxhall aerodrome.

Our fighting patrol, on Monday,

encountered a large formation of

"Albatross" scouts and destroyed

one and drove down another.

All our machines returned.

FROM ITALY TO LONDON BY
AEROPLANE.

London, Sept. 25.

An Italian aeroplane, with an

officer, pilot and observer, arrived

in London yesterday morning from

Turin.

They completed a non-stop run of

700 miles in 42 minutes.

The aeroplane which was piloted

by Captain Laureste, left Turin at

7.38 in the morning, and arrived at

Hounslow at 2.50 p.m. The aero-

plane travelled from Modane to Culoz

and over the French lines to Cape

Grisard.

Crossing the Alps the airman

encountered fierce storm squalls, a

fog bank, rain and clouds, with air-

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held on THURSDAY 27th, FRIDAY 28th and SATURDAY 29th September, commencing on the first two days at 4.30 p.m. and on SATURDAY at 4 p.m.

ADMISSION:—Members, 50 cts. each day or \$1.00 for 3 days.
Non members, \$1.00 each day or \$3.00 for 3 days.

Ladies 50 cts. each day.
Soldiers, Sailors and Children, 25 cts. each day.

BAND in attendance on Saturday.
CHAMPIONSHIPS open to the Colony; Half mile, 440 yds., 220 yds., 100 yds., Long Plunge, High Dive and Running Header.
Also Ladies, Girls and Boys Races, Team Races and Water Polo.
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1917. 2137

AL FRESCO FETE

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF
Society of St. Vincent de Paul
to be held in the compound of the
Roman Catholic Cathedral
on

SUNDAY

30th Sept., 1917 from 9 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Under the Distinguished Patronage
of His Excellency Sir F. H. MAY,
K.C.M.G.

Admission Ticket \$1,
which is entitled to a Souvenir on its
presentation at the Souvenir Pavilion
(on the evening of the Fete only).

Tea, Cakes, and Refreshments will be
served during the afternoon and night.
Tickets can be obtained from W. L. Y. at
Messrs. GRACE & CO., No. 4 Wyndham
Street, and at the Roman Catholic
Cathedral Compound on Sunday, 30th
September, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. and at
the gate on the night of the Fete.

The various stalls will be open for
inspection by the public from 3 to 8 p.m.
on 30th September.
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1917. 2138

ST. PAULS. INSTITUTION.
CAUSEWAY BAY.

THE Reverend Mother Superior of the
French Convent begs to inform the
Public, and all kind friends of the
Convent, that, from MONDAY the 1st
October next, there will be an Exhibition
and Sale of Work every day at the
Convent.

A large quantity of useful articles
suitable for Xmas presents, including
underwear, children's frocks etc. may be
obtained at moderate prices.

Reverend Mother hopes that all kind
friends will patronize the work of the
poor Chinese Orphans and thus help
the Sisters to continue their charitable
works.

Hongkong, Sept. 24 19 2134

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the
above Company will be held at the
Company's Office, on SATURDAY the
29th of September, at 11.30 a.m., for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
General Managers, together with a
Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
21st to 29th September, both days
inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917. 2093

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the
INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per
share payable to all Shareholders on the
Company's Register at 30th September,
1917, may be obtained at the Office of
the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, on and after the 8th October,
1917.

Notice is further given that the
SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER
BOOKS of the Company will be
CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th
October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2091

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
any OUTSTANDING NOTES will
be paid on presentation to the under-
signed on or before SATURDAY, 29th
September, 1917, at Noon.
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will
find it necessary to claim repayment in
STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE,
LONDON, to whom the necessary funds
will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a
charge for payment of claims out of
sums deposited in the "COMPANIES
LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the
Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

WAI KEE

FLAG & SAILMAKER

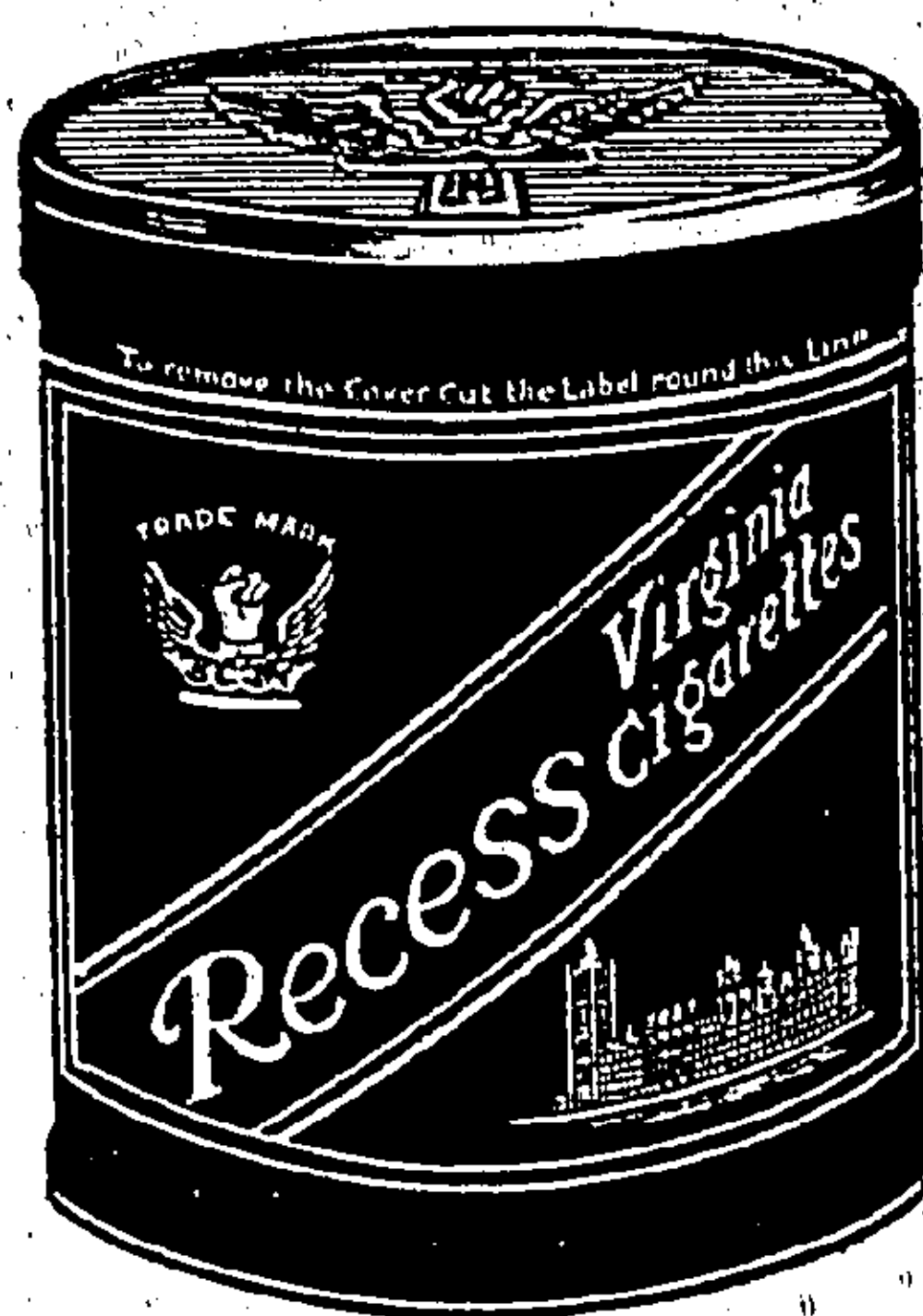
No. 128, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

"Recess"

High Grade

Virginia Cigarettes

Packed
in
Tins
of
50



Packed
in
Tins
of
50

Obtainable from all high grade Cigarette Stores.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.

THE CHARTERING OF THE
AUSTRIAN VESSELS.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

The representative of a news agency
obtained an interview with "a certain
high authority" in the Ministry of Com-
munications, who made the following
statement respecting the case of the
chartering of the Austrian vessels which
we reproduce from the Peking Gazette:

"There are altogether 14 vessels of
enemy nationality seized by this country
and the high authority of the
Ministry of Communications "of which
two have been requisitioned by the
Ministry of Navy. The rest of the
twelve vessels "totals a registered
tonnage of 20,433 tons according to
the report of the Customs. At the
very beginning some of the Entente
Powers offered \$1,000,000 for the pur-
chase of these vessels, but the offer was
declined as the Government had already
decided not to sell them. At the same
time a number of Chinese and
foreign merchants made applications to
the Ministry of Communications for
these vessels. Some applied to
the Ministry for chartering the
vessels in the name of private persons.
Finally the Government decided that as
the Ta Ta Company under the direction
of Chang Chien having a better reputa-
tion than other merchants applying for
the same, it was decided at a meeting in
the Kuo Wu Yuan that the vessels should
be chartered to the Ta Ta Company.
The agreement for chartering these
vessels was signed on the 27th ultimo."

In response to the inquiry of his visitor
respecting particulars of rate and pay-
ment of the charter, the said official said
the vessels are chartered to the Ta Ta
Company at the rate of \$22 per ton and
after conclusion of the deal the said
company is required to pay one million
dollars to the Government as security
and the remaining two million dollars
are to be paid later. He added that
the Government could not expect to
charter the vessels out at a higher
price, as these ships, there
are a few totalling some three thousand
tons, which are only fit for river
service. These ships cannot be chartered
at such a high rate as is now being paid
by the Ta Ta Company. Owing to the
inclusion of these smaller ships among
the big ones the Government, according
to the opinion of the said official, does
not consider that the ships are being
under-chartered at the rate mentioned
above. His interviewer was further
informed that the security of one million
dollars was already paid on the 7th inst.

"Could you tell me something about
the application made to the Government
by Mr. Yu Ho-teh, a Chinese merchant
for the purchase of the vessels?" asked
the representative.

"Mr. Yu," answered the said official,
"wired to this Ministry on the 4th
ultimo, expressing his desire to purchase
three Austrian vessels. On the 7th of the
same month the Ministry of Communi-
cations instructed the Commissioner of
Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, instructing
him to notify Mr. Yu not to negotiate
for the purchase of these ships, as the
Government had already decided to
charter them to the Ta Ta Company. On the 12th
ultimo Mr. Yu again wired to the
Ministry stating that he had already
paid the sum of \$20,000 as bargain money
for the purchase of these vessels on the
11th. On the 14th the Ministry again
wired him that the Government had
already decided not to sell the vessels, and
should suspend further negotiations for
the purchase of the vessels. As to the
financial losses he sustained, we informed
him that the Government was not res-
ponsible for them. The case of Mr. Yu's
purchase of the Austrian vessels has little
to do with the chartering of the enemy
ships."

SUB-CHARTERING OF THE VESSELS.

"According to current report" asked
the representative, "after obtaining the
charter from the Government, the Ta Ta
Company proposes to sub-charter the
ships to foreigners and it is said that
the Japanese will obtain the service of
all these ships by sub-chartering them
from the Ta Ta Company. Is there any
truth in this allegation?"

"In order to show due consideration
to the merchants the Government has
stated in the agreement for the charter
that these ships should be used primarily
for the shipment of native cargo. If
the Company finds it necessary to sub-
charter the ships to others they should
be chartered to either the Chinese or
merchants of the Entente Powers. We
have heard that some Entente Powers
have applied to the Ministry of Com-
munications for permission to sub-
charter all the vessels from the Ta Ta
Company. In order to show due con-
sideration to the Chinese merchants, the
Government replied that they will com-
municate the same to the Ta Ta Company
and further notify them that if the
Entente merchants offer the same terms
as they would be offered by other
merchants the Ta Ta Company may
sub-charter such vessels as the Company
can afford to dispense with. This is to
show the friendly service of this country
to the Entente Powers. It is believed
that at least a part of the vessels will
be sub-chartered to the Entente Powers,
as they are now in dire need of ships. As
to the rumour of the wholesale sub-
chartering of all these vessels to Japan,
we have had so much information. It is
probably an unfounded rumour. As
Japan is a member of the Entente there
cannot possibly monopolise the service
of these ships alone."

THE QUESTION OF RE-ENTERED AND
DEADWEIGHT TONNAGE.

In answer to the question of his
visitor whether the rent of the ships is
to be reckoned according to the ships
registered or deadweight tonnage, the
official said that as the deal is concluded
by the Government, the officials have
to charter the ships according to their
registered tonnage, which may be ascer-
tained by the Customs reports. He
also explained to his visitor that it was
merely a rumour that owing to the
inability of the Government to get the
service of the four ships at Swatow, a
reduction of \$10 per ton of the rent of
all the vessels will be made by the
Government. He said it was not true.
The provision in the agreement respect-
ing this case is specifically that if there
is any shortage of tonnage as mentioned
in the agreement, a reduction of \$10,000
will be made from the rent for the
shortage on every thousand tons. That
is the true aspect of the case, the official
concluded.

YOUR BREATH.....?

Is it offensive? Is your tongue as
clean as it should be in the morning?
If not let

PINKETTES

help you. They dispel constipation,
correct torpid liver, bad breath, bad
tongue, yellow head, etc. A gentle
nature, follows head action. A gentle
nature, follows head action.

OF ALL CHEMISTS, or 60 cents per box
post free. From Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., 235 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

THEN AND NOW.

When battles were fought
With a chivalrous sense of "should" and
ought,
In spirit men said,
"End us quick or dead!"
Honour is some reward!

Let us fight fair—for our own best or
worst:
So, gentlemen of the Guard,
Fire first."

In the open they stood,
Man to man in his knightly mood;
They would not deign
To profit by a stain
On the honorable rules,
Knowing that practice perjury no man
durst

Who in the heroic schools
Was nurtured.
But now, behold, what
Is war with those where honour is not?

It is lamentable
That dead innocents
Hered howls: "Sly slaughter
Bates now! Let us, by modes once called
accurs,
Overhead, under water,
Stab first."

THOMAS HARDY.

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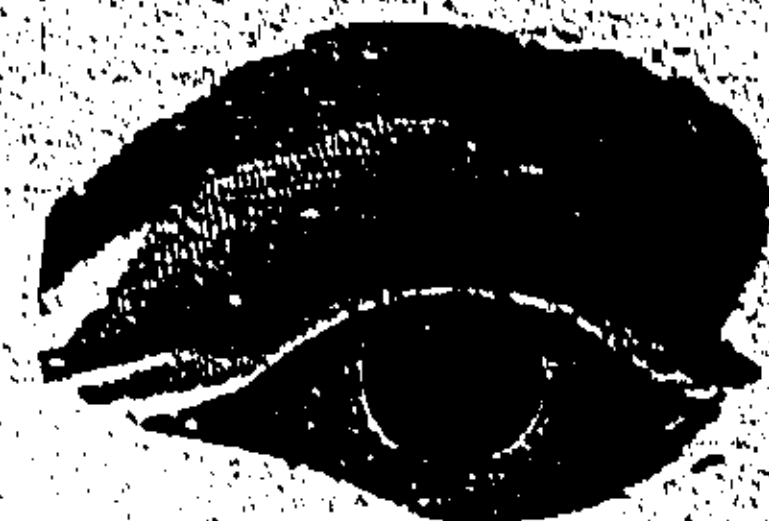
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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
quirements.



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GLASGOW: Messrs. A. R. Brown
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

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SINGON & CO.

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IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Fig Iron, all
Foundry Cuts, Lampwork, General Iron-
mongery and Shipchandlers. No. 38, 39
37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Floor, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 6, 1915.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT,
AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK)

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
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Supplied by all Chemists and Stores,
in 3 Sizes, 4, 8, 20 and 11/2 (in England).

Also available in Tablet form to
be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS. ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY
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Cables Used: A.I. A.R.C. 5th Edition, Engineering Firm, and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS				
NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF SHIP (HULL)	DEPTH OF WATER	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF TIDE
DOCK NO. 1	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	10	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG

Please Address Enquiries to the General Manager



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A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"KIKION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

the 27th September, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Kowloon, (Godown No. 25).

The following **SUNDY GOODS**—
3 Large rolls of Composition Runner for machinery rooms, (3 feet wide), 1 x 40 gallon cask heavy Oil.
4 crates of Glass Jars,
10 x 40 gallon Drums Carbolineum,
3 x 10 gallon Drums Spirits of Wine,
70 bags Stone Nuts,
3 bags Shell "blacklips,"
30 bags Cocoa Nibs (damaged),
7 cases Shell "blacklips,"
30 cases Mineral Water "Sauerbrannen,"

Also immediately following the above sale, (in Godown 51), on the same premises, the undermentioned, (in bond),
11 cases Houses of Lords Whisky,
20 cases of Beer.
On view from Tuesday, the 25th inst. at noon.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1917. 2106

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 29th September, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
**DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DISINFECTANTS, ANTISEPTICS
AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.**
Consisting of—

QUININE in bulk and tablet form, Balsam Peru, Oleum Ricini, Oleum Olivae, Syzax liq. Ung. Acid. Iodoform, Hydrarg. Ciner. Ung. Zinc. Iodoform, Formaldehyde, Lanolin, Acid Carbolic, Fur. Liq. Alumini. Acet. Tinct. Myrrh, Tinct. Opium, Gelatin Capsules, Chloroform, Aether, Spt. Camphor, and a few gross of Medicine Bottles, &c., &c.

And
A number of Tubes of Hypodermic Injections of Morphine, Cocaine, &c., &c., and about 500 Tubes of Salvarsan.

Several cases of medicated Cotton Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gauze &c., &c., &c.
N.B.—Several lines of the above drugs are now practically unobtainable owing to the War.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday the 28th inst. Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2003

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

MONDAY,

the 1st October, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**TWO LARGE HAND
PRINTING PRESSES.**

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2120

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 3rd October, 1917, commencing at 4.45 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS
including many rare varieties.
Cat. gues will be issued.
On view from Monday the 2nd October. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1917. 2118

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Acres
150 ft. x 150 ft.	22,500	0.5131

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

MONDAY,

the 1st October, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

The following **SUNDY GOODS**—
100 long handled Wood Axes,
150 Pick Axe Heads,
Three Leather Machinery Belts,
100 Dry Cell Batteries,
30 doz. Mouth Organs,
Galvanized Piping Shackets, Wire, Padlocks, Whistles, &c., &c., &c.

A large quantity of Enamelled Cooking Utensils.
And
8 complete Telephones, together with China Insulators, Cross Arms, and 2 coils of Wire.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2126

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

WELL FURNISHED ROOM with partial board from October 1st on one of the upper levels or the Peak.

Reply to—A.H.N.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. 2133

WANTED.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Portuguese, with good knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting.

Box No. 189.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1917. 2115

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required.

Apply—Box 450.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

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CORNER BEEF

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EXPORT OR STEAMSHIP USE

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS.

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Orders may be placed with the CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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THE WAR AND CHINA'S FINANCE.

A TABLE OF TEMPORARY GAINS.

We take the following from the "Peking Gazette":

Much has been said about the benefits China is about to receive from the Entente. Among the three concessions offered to China the revision of the import prices is the only thing from which China is materially to benefit.

It will be at least six months before a real start can be made towards securing the actual benefit.

As regards the postponement of the Boxer indemnity it is difficult to say whether it is a benefit or not.

As a means to relieve China of a financial burden for five years of \$5 million dollars the postponement is surely a great assistance but China is also to pay dearly for the benefit that she is temporarily to enjoy.

It has been pointed out that China would come out of the deal even better if she were to borrow money to pay the indemnities (that is if she can).

At the present rate of exchange every dollar will go twice as far to meet obligations in Europe where the current basis is gold.

If China pays the indemnity now she has need only to pay about half the sum necessary whereas if she pays five years afterwards she may have to pay a good deal more.

We are not trying to belittle the benefit that China is to receive but merely saying what China could have saved if she could meet the obligations during the war time.

ACTUAL BENEFITS FROM GERMANY.

On the other hand China has and is going to greatly benefit from Germany direct as the result of the war.

The following list will give some idea as to the financial gains China will eventually enjoy:

Boxer Indemnities: "The Boxer indemnity is of course the fleshy bone. Aside from the annual \$25,000,000, which the Entente will agree to be left unpaid for five years, China will be relieved annually of \$3,000,000, the total sum due to Germany and Austria for the same reason."

Contract Obligations: In addition to the above China shall also be temporarily relieved from the payment of large sums of money to German and Austrian firms as the result of commercial and other contracts.

It is known that many of the provinces as well as the Central Government owe large sums of money to such German firms as Arnold, Karberg, Carlowitz and German banks.

Of the \$80,000,000 worth of bonds of the Anglo-German loan for the Japanese war, China has still \$51,700,000 to pay.

China also owes Germany \$24,000,000 for the portion of the reorganization loan.

For the second Anglo-German loan a sum of \$50,000,000 was raised in Germany, and of this China owes \$44,000,000.

Other Commercial Loans: Short term loans and other obligations for which the Ministry of Finance is responsible directly amount to two million dollars.

The debts unpaid by the Ministries of War and Navy to German firms amount to \$4,000,000.

Railway Loan: The German portion of the Tientsin-Pukow railway loan is \$4,540,000 which sum is still outstanding.

Germany also has a claim against the Cheou Han (Canton-Szechuan-Hankow) railway to the extent of \$15,000,000.

The German portion of the Kin Han redemption loan is \$1,900,000.

Increase in customs revenue at the result of the revision will of course be considerable, as to the German obligations much of them have even been paid but some could be wiped off provided China gets support at the peace conference.

This is why certain legations are loudly calling attention to the benefits that China will receive as the result of her declaration of war and this is why the Japanese are talking about securing financial control in China.

Too much money will not be a source of internal trouble in China but a danger to Japan herself.

AT THE FRONT.

AN EDITOR'S APPRECIATION.

Mr. H. A. Gwynne, the Editor of the "Morning Post," journeyed with the last Press batch to France and he states his opinions of the new infantry in the following phrases:

"They are disciplined to a wonderful degree."

"There is a perfect understanding between officer and man."

"They are careless and inequivalent."

"They amaze German prisoners by searching for souvenirs under heavy shell fire."

"We can never beat those men" (Infantry), say the German officers.

Mr. Gwynne makes a calculation of German strength and the calculations he arrives at are as follows:

Killed, prisoners, and badly wounded 4,000,000

German field strength 1917 5,500,000

Field strength, 1917 270 Divisions of 2,000 battalions

Battalions of 1,000 are now 750

Divisions of 12 battalions are now 9 battalions

13,900 bayonets in a division

Six gun batteries are now 4 guns

Divisions in the West are now 150

Used up 100

New formations are now broken up for drafts

If the figures of the enemy's field strength in the present strength, the enemy must have lost a million and a half of men in the last year.

German gun wastage is greater than the production, and the same can be said of the ammunition.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

REVIEW OF THE POSITION.

Writing on the sacrifices incurred by the country owing to obligations imposed upon shipping as a result of the war, a well-informed home correspondent says:

The ocean going vessels on the United Kingdom register before the war represented between 17 and 18 million tons gross.

Of this tonnage over 13 million tons were regularly employed in trade with the United Kingdom, the remainder being engaged in trades between foreign countries, the various parts of the British Dominions, etc., and incidentally rendering by their earnings important services to the mother country.

A large amount of this distant trading has been sacrificed to our immediate needs, and nearly 50 per cent. of the ships concerned brought home for British trade.

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At the present time, inclusive of prizes, the ocean-going shipping on the United Kingdom register is a little over 13 million tons, of which 14,000,000 tons are employed in home service.

Of the 14,000,000 tons thus employed, however, only about one half is available for the trade of the country.

About 8½ million tons have been allocated entirely to the needs of the navy, the army, the Allies, and the Dominions overseas.

A further million tons or thereabouts is being used for these purposes on the out-journey and is therefore lost to our export trade but is available for imports.

The services rendered by the mercantile tonnage which has been taken up for the purposes of the war are very varied.

A considerable number of the speediest and most efficient vessels in our mercantile marine have been converted into auxiliary cruisers, and others into magnificent floating hospitals.

A whole fleet is engaged in taking coal and oil to the navy; many of our mercantile ships have been converted into transports, and are constantly carrying troops from Great Britain and the British Dominions to all fields of war.

Many are occupied in taking supplies from all parts of the world to the navy and to the armies at the various fronts; others in mine-sweeping and patrol work in all seas on very substantial number have been assigned to the Allies to supply their urgent needs for munitions and other imports, and a large number have been told off to carry wheat and other essential foodstuffs to the Allies.

HOW NEUTRALITY HAS SUFFERED.

From the beginning of the war British ships have steadily been requisitioned by the Government and run in the national instead of in the private interest.

The rates paid to shipowners soon became very much lower than the freights which could be earned by free ships, and British shipowners have therefore been unable to rely upon earning the same freights as their competitors.

Now the situation has reached a stage at which it has been necessary to take complete control of all British shipping.

The result may be summarised as follows:

1.—With the exception of a few vessels engaged in distant waters on work which is vital to British colonies and of vessels chartered to France and Italy, the British Government has requisitioned for hire at Government rates about 97 per cent. of the ocean-going tonnage on the United Kingdom register.

2.—All British liners have been requisitioned, and are being run for Government account. The owners receive hire at Government rates, and the profits derived from private freight carried at market rates go to the Government and not to the shipowner.

3.—Every ocean-going voyage of British steamers is now directed by the Government, who have regard only to the question of how they can obtain essential supplies from the nearest source, and disregard both the interests of the shipowner and the exporter.

4.—Many trades built up in distant waters and sustained by British industry have had to be abandoned to neutral owners, who gladly seek employment for their vessels in areas immune from war risk.

5.—The coastal traffic round the shores of the United Kingdom is being subjected to a searching review for the purpose of withdrawing vessels which can be utilised for ocean-going work and of bringing about a limitation of rates whenever possible.

REQUISITIONED LINERS.

Apart from the effect upon shipping interests, the country generally has also had to suffer great and increasing sacrifices by the shortage of tonnage caused by war requirements and submarine losses.

The diversion of liners from long distance to short-distance trades has inflicted injury on many British export trades (particularly to India and the Far East) and also upon the interests of our distant exporting colonies.

A very far-reaching programme of restriction of imports has been put into effect.

Exports (including many commodities produced by our colonies and our Allies) have been restricted, and the import of

of essential articles has been reduced to the lowest level compatible with national security.

THE REDUCTION OF IMPORTS.

Before the war we were importing at the rate of about 58,000,000 tons a year. In 1916 our imports fell to about 43,000,000 tons, and in the present year they will be considerably less.

Of the 58,000,000 tons which we imported before the war, food-stuffs were rather less than a quarter. The rest was practically all employed or consumed in promoting the industries and commerce of peace.

In 1916, however, two-thirds of all our supplies from overseas consisted of food-stuffs, munitions of war, and the material for the manufacture of munitions, leaving only one-third (of a greatly reduced total) for productive industries.

That is to say, while before the war we could and did import upwards of 43 million tons a year for the purposes of industries and commerce, we obtained in 1916 only some 14 or 15 million tons for these vital purposes; and in the present year we cannot look forward to getting nearly so much as even this reduced quantity.

In 1913 our imports were valued at 780 millions sterling, of which about 64 millions came from the countries with which we are now at war.

In 1916 our imports were valued at 349 millions sterling, the enemy countries being of course, eliminated from this figure.

The great rise in prices accounts for a large part of the phenomenon of an increase in value with a decline in bulk, but it would appear that if in 1916 we had imported the 43 million tons of goods which we obtained from the same countries and in the same proportions as we imported before the war, they would have cost us rather less than 800 million pounds.

We paid therefore, in the year 1916, 150 million pounds more than our imports would have cost us if we had continued to buy the same class of commodities and from the same source as before the war.

We have therefore sacrificed ruthlessly the needs of industry and commerce and have in addition paid a far higher price for the unproductive material of war which circumstances have compelled us to substitute.

EXPORTS TRADE.

The figures as to the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom are such as would be expected from the statistics already given.

In 1913 these exports were valued at 525 million pounds. In 1916 exports were valued at 500 million pounds, but if these exports had been priced on the 1913 level their values would have been only 386 million pounds.

We have therefore reduced our export trade by about 26 per cent., 10 per cent. being exports to our present enemies and the remainder to parts of the British Dominions, our allies, and other foreign countries.

Our exports to our allies have increased, though this increase, representing as it does a special and transient feature of the present situation, affords no substitute for the loss of permanent trade.

Our exports to other foreign countries and to the Dominions overseas have fallen off in value by about 100 million pounds, representing on their pre-war figure of 337 millions nearly one-third of the whole.

The foregoing figures as to imports and exports relate to our whole trade, a substantial part of which is carried in foreign ships.

If it were possible to analyse separately the carrying trade of British ships the comparison between the conditions preceding the war and those obtaining at present would be still more striking.

It has been explained that about 50 per cent. of all British tonnage which formerly contributed to the national revenue by its earnings in distant trades has now been brought home to supply our own urgent needs; there are indications that the gap thus created is being filled to some extent by neutral shipping, which has been withdrawn from European trade to take advantage of the profitable opportunity of obtaining the business which the British people is, for the time being at any rate, compelled to surrender.

INTIMATIONS



JOHNNIE WALKER: "What do they say?"
"BLUESHACKET: "'In Splendid Condition—Still Going Strong.' Any reply?"

JOHNNIE WALKER: "Just say, 'Same



WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

Today's Advertisements

"OUR DAY."

LADIES willing to SELL ROSES on
"OUR DAY," 18th October, are
requested to send in their names by
Saturday, 6th October, to
LADY MAY
Government House.

Writers are requested to state
their preference, if any, for a particular
district, which will be considered as
far as possible.

ENVELOPES SHOULD BE MARKED
"OUR DAY."
Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1917. 2130

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

THE A.D.C.'s WINTER PRODUCTION.
THE PARENTS OF CHILDREN who
are willing to help in this production
are kindly requested to send in their
names to the
A.D.C.'s Hon. Secretary,
M. S. NORTHGATE,
C/o HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT,
Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1917. 2140

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON

TUESDAY,

the 26th October, 1917, commencing at
3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.
ONE VICTROLA
CABINET GRAMAPHONE
with Automatic Brake attachment
and a good selection of Records,
INVALID ADJUSTABLE TABLE, etc.
TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1917. 2141

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-DAY

9.15 p.m.—Open Air Concert at Helena
May Institute.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock
Exchange.
12.15 p.m.—Union Insurance Society's
Extra General Meeting.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sundry Goods
at Kowloon Godowns.
5.30 p.m.—Kowloon Cricket Club's
Annual General Meeting.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, Sept. 28 & SAT. 29 Sept.—
V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.
SATURDAY, Sept. 29—
Michaelmas Day.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Drugs,
Chemicals, Hospital Sundries, etc.,
etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co's
Meeting.
SUNDAY, Sept. 30—
9 p.m.—Al Fresco Fete at the R.C.
Cathedral.
MONDAY, Oct. 1—
4.31 a.m.—Full Moon.
October Criminal Sessions commence.
Opening Day of Sale of Work at
French Convent, Causeway Bay.
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Two Hand
Printing Presses, Wood Axes, Axes,
Heads, Cooking Utensils, etc., at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2 p.m.—Queen's College Aquatic Sports
at V.R.C.
2 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.
MONDAY, Oct. 8—
General Holiday.
TUESDAY, Oct. 9—
4.45 p.m.—Auction of Postage Stamps
at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
20 cents each.
Four for One Dollar.
Obtainable at
The China Mail Ltd.,
1, Wynnam Street.

actual fighting zone. In a great
war like the present, in which entire
nations are engaged, every town and
hamlet has some military importance
in Germany as well as in Great
Britain and France. Karlsruhe "this
friendly old-time town in model
little Baden" in Madame Vieux's
own words, had "a couple of
barracks, like, indeed, every fair-
sized town in Germany"—and the
same reasons which are held to
justify German attacks on London,
Southend, Margate, Yarmouth, Scar-
borough and the other places German
raiders have visited, would equally
justify the bombing of any "fair-
sized German town" by the
British and French. The latest
raids on London may be taken
as an expression of German hate
prompted by the general comment
on Germany's hypocritical reply to
the Pöpl Note, and doubtless also
a sort of revenge—feeble and cur-like
though it be—for the smashing
British blow on the German
positions in the Meuse region of
Flanders. Though the raid was
evidently planned on a much bigger
scale than the last big adventure, it has
fortunately proved to be not nearly
so successful from the enemy's point
of view.

DEATH.

MORGAN.—At Hongkong, on September
26th, CHARLES PERCY MORGAN,
eldest son of the late Charles
Greensill Morgan.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1917.

"THE RIGHTS OF WAR."

ENEMY air raids on London are
incidents in the war which are to be
expected from time to time. Our
best answer to the insolent speeches
of British statesmen, said Count
REVENTLOW in the "Tageszeitung" a
couple of months ago, "would be
sprinkling London with bombs every
time they are delivered." The view
which German writers pretend to
have of London in these times is that
it is "a vast fortress, a depot for
war material, a gathering-place for
reinforcements, a magazine of
supplies—indeed the heart of the
war." It is in these words that a
German woman novelist, in defend-
ing these air raids, has recently
described London. "Why did not
they (meaning the English) see to it,"
she says, "that the civilian population
was cleared out of such a city so
that they might be safe from attacks
which were in accordance with the
rights of war? That is how the
German civilian has been trained
by his military masters to think. To
cause panic among the civilian
population of London is one of the
great objects of this German policy
of 'rightfulness.' Few civilised people
outside Germany can bring them-
selves to regard the promiscuous
dropping of bombs on peaceful
citizens as coming within the
category of the 'rights of war';
hence the objection to reprisals
which is widely entertained in
England, in spite of the greatest
provocation. Madame VIEUX, who
is described as one of the most pro-
minent novelists of the present day
in Germany, answers the outcry
against the bombing of London by
a reference to the bombing of
Karlsruhe. "Do you know," she
writes, "that in that town 200
innocent children, witnessing a circus
performance, were killed by the most
trifling wantonness of French or
English fliers? What did English
mothers say to that? Did they cry
in anger against the barbarity of
their own countrymen? We ad-
dressed no open letter to the mothers
of England to rouse their pity for
those poor children, and for even
more pity-deserving mothers. We
shed our tears in silence over those
dear sacrifices of unholy war. I
could simply have said regarding
the innocent London child victims
that we were quite fair play—but
no. The Karlsruhe murders cry to
heaven." But Madame Vieux
studiously ignores the fact, widely
proclaimed at the time, that
the bombing of Karlsruhe by the
French was a reprisal. It was the
Germans who began this unholy war
on non-combatants and the Germans
would have only themselves to blame
if similar reprisals were taken for
every bombing raid the Germans
make on towns remote from the

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

PEKING, Sept. 25.
The Government has telegraphed to
the different provinces requesting that
representatives be sent to Peking to
discuss the question of sending troops to
Europe.

Up to the present, delegates from
eight provinces have arrived at the
Capital.

THE FLOOD AT TIENTSIN.

PEKING, Sept. 25.
The flood at Tientsin is threatening
the bund, and communication on the
Tientsin-Pukow Railway is interrupted.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FLOODS IN NORTH CHINA.

PEKING, Sept. 25.
A very heavy rainfall has flooded a
vast area in south Chihli and north
Honan, including Tientsin native city,
the Japanese Concession and the British
and French extra mural areas. 20,000
people are homeless.

It is hoped to save the remainder of
the City and of the Concessions by
breaching the Tientsin-Pukow railway
embankment and allowing the waters to
flow into the river.

There is the greatest suffering and the
railway communications to Shanghai and
Hankow are entirely cut off.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is Settlement Day
Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Exchange was down a farthing
this morning; the demand rate being
quoted at 3/23.

An Extraordinary General Meeting
of the Union Insurance Society of
Canton is to be held to-morrow at 12.15
p.m.

Members of the Kowloon Cricket
Club are reminded of their Annual
General Meeting at 5.30 to-morrow
afternoon.

The body of a Chinese girl, aged
3 years, was sent to the Kowloon
Mortuary yesterday. The girl had
fallen into a well at Sha Po and was
drowned.

Many friends of Lieut.-Colonel
Morgan, of the Headquarters Staff,
will sympathise with him in the loss of
his brother, who died in Hongkong this
morning.

Attention is drawn to an ad-
vertisement in another column with
regard to the Hongkong Amateur
Dramatic Club's winter performance
"Pinkie and the Fairies."

Sir Prabhaskar Pattari, K.C.I.E.,
Lady Pattari and suite are the guests
of His Excellency the Governor. Sir
Prabhaskar Pattari is a member of
the Council of the Secretary of State
for India, and is proceeding to London
to fill his High Office.

A proposal has been made for the
presentation of a Memorial Plaque in
bronze, to the next-of-kin of those of
His Majesty's Naval and Military
Forces who have fallen in the War.
The War Office has issued a notice con-
taining particulars of a competition for
designs for the plaque, copies of which
have been forwarded to the Hongkong
Government. As models must be re-
ceived at the National Gallery not later
than 1st November next, any would-be
competitor in Hongkong has no prospect
of his designs reaching home in time.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknow-
ledged: £1,100
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. 100
Mr. Ho Kom Tong 100
£1,300

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure
for colds, croup and whooping cough.
It has been a favorite with the mothers
of young children for almost forty years.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can
always be depended upon and is pleasant
to take.
It not only cures colds and grip, but
prevents their resulting in pneumonia.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains
no opium or other narcotic and may be
given as confidently to children as to an
adult. For sale by all Chemists and
Storekeepers.

DEATH OF A BRITISH CONSUL.

His Excellency the Governor of the
Straits Settlements last week received a
telegram from Batavia stating that the
death had occurred, following an opera-
tion, of Mr. W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.,
the British Consul General for the
Netherlands Indies.

Mr. Beckett, who was born at Agra,
was 53 years of age, and most of his
diplomatic career had been passed in
Siam, where he was at various times
Chargé d'Affaires, and became Consul
General in 1913. In the same year he
was transferred to Batavia where he has
been ever since. Mr. Beckett was a
Fellow of the Royal Geographical
Society. The Straits Times says that Mr.
Beckett was a man personally greatly
liked, and was a keen sportsman, taking
particular interest in cricket in which he
often took an active part when in
Bangkok.

Questioned by His Worship, Mr.
Gardiner said he had no hesitation in
identifying the first defendant. The
latter was of the first men who helped
to tie him up, and who also struck him.
The second defendant was the man
with the knife, who opened the dynamite
box. As to the third defendant, he was
unable to identify him. Complainant
also said he was not armed and the
robbers could see he was not. He was
wearing a khaki shirt, shorts and puttees
and had only a walking stick.

His Worship then resumed the case
until to-morrow.

HERO OF A SEA MUTINY.

On behalf of the Director of Transport
and Shipping, the Lord Mayor of Liver-
pool recently presented Second Engineer
Smith with a gold watch in recognition
of his services in saving the steamer
Beach Grove, when it was drifting in
northern waters. The whole of the fire-
men and donkeymen, all foreigners,
deserted their posts, but Smith and one
man in the stokehold maintained a full
head of steam, which the chief engineer
said prevented the destruction of the
ship and crew.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGHS, COLIC AND
DIARRHOEA REMEDY followed by a
dose of castor oil will effectually cure
the most stubborn cases of dysentery.
It is especially good for summer dis-
eases in children. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

EUROPEAN ASSAULTED AND
BOUND.

With further reference to the hold-
up of Mr. Ernest W. Gardiner, Manager
of the Lin Ha Hang lead mines, by a
gang of armed robbers at Sha Tau Kok,
on the 12th instant, previously briefly
reported in the China Mail, the police
brought three of the men implicated
before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning to
answer the charges preferred against
them.

Mr. Ernest W. Gardiner, giving
evidence, said he was the manager of
the Lin Ha Hang lead mines at Sha
Tau Kok. He usually received about
30 lbs of dynamite every week. He
was the only European at the mines.
He left the mines at noon on the 12th
instant with four coolie women to take
delivery of dynamite from the Sha Tau
Kok Railway Station.

Continuing Mr. Gardiner said:—"I
left the Railway station at 3 p.m. and
proceeded up the frontier road towards
the mines. I had four coolie women
with me, two walked in front carrying
a box dynamite and the other two fol-
lowed with a roll of roofing. We were
walking in single file. I walked behind
the rest. We were going up the hill
about half an hour later and on a bend
of the road we met four men passing
on our right. They were walking in
single file and their behaviour seemed
very suspicious to me. When they had
passed us, I looked over my shoulders
at them to find the nearest to me had a
revolver pointing to the small of my
back. The other three then closed on
me. Three of them had revolvers and
one had a big knife. The coolie
women bolted leaving the dynamite and
the roofing on the ground. The robbers
forced me to the ground and produced
ropes with which they tied my hands
and feet. My hands were tied in front
of my body. All that time they were
threatening me with their revolvers.
They also tied a rope round my neck so
tightly that I was nearly strangled.
They then relieved me of my silver
wrist watch. After they had gone
through my pockets and had me securely
tied, they opened the dynamite box and
divided the dynamite between them.
After the division of spoils they went
down the hill. I was sitting up and
was trying to untie the knots of the
ropes around my wrists with my teeth.
One of them turned round and saw me.
He called the attention of the others
and they returned. They struck me on
the chest with the revolvers and one
of them kept jabbing his knife against
my stomach without actually touching
me. They untied my wrists and tied
them again behind my back. They also
untied the rope around my neck and
used that to fasten me to a young tree.
Having made me secure they departed
in the direction of Sha Tau Kok. I
managed to break the rope which tied
me to the tree, by jerking upwards.
I then tried to loosen the ropes tied
round my wrists by rubbing it against
the edge of a stone, but found I could
not. I called out to the coolie women,
but got no reply. After what seemed
an eternity to me, two of the coolie
women returned, bringing with them
three men. As soon as they set me free,
I picked up my helmet and dashed down
the hill toward Sha Tau Kok railway
station in the hope of overtaking them.
I did not find them, and proceeded
along the railway line towards the Police
Station. About half way I met Sgt.
Ogg to whom I told the story. We
went to the Police Station where I made
a report of what had happened and
showed the injuries I had received.

Questioned by His Worship, Mr.
Gardiner said he had no hesitation in
identifying the first defendant. The
latter was of the first men who helped
to tie him up, and who also struck him.
The second defendant was the man
with the knife, who opened the dynamite
box. As to the third defendant, he was
unable to identify him. Complainant
also said he was not armed and the
robbers could see he was not. He was
wearing a khaki shirt, shorts and puttees
and had only a walking stick.

His Worship then resumed the case
until to-morrow.

After hearing the evidence His
Worship sentenced the defendant to
three months' hard labour.

Godown. Mr. Packham stated that
the defendant was employed tempo-
rarily to do some boxing job and should
have returned the nails to the office
when he finished. Instead he took them
away. He had no permission to take
away the nails at all.

His Worship sentenced the defendant
to one month's hard labour.

TIED OF LIFE.

A Chinese woman tried to commit
suicide by jumping over the praya wall
into the sea at Yau-mai yesterday.
When questioned by Mr. Wood at the
Magistracy this morning as to her
reason she said she had nothing to live
for. "It appears," that there was a
subscription for some job festival in her
house, and she was unable to subscribe
to it. "She was so badgered about it by
the other inmates of the house that she
decided to end her life by drowning."
She was picked up by a Water Police
launch.

His Worship remanded the case in
order that the woman might be taken
to the Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Secretary for
Chinese Affairs, to see what could be
done with her.

AN OPIUM "FIND"

A Chinese seaman was charged before
His Worship Mr. Wood with the unlaw-
ful possession of four tael of prepared
opium other than Government opium.
Defendant was arrested by a watchman
of s.s. Kwong Sui with the opium in his
pocket.

Questioned by His Worship as to
where he got the opium, defendant said
he found it on a hill at West Point.
His Worship remanded the case to
Friday next, fixing bail at \$400.

CHARGES OF THEFT.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.
Dyer Ball this morning with the larceny
of some erries and money to the value
of \$122 from a Chinaman at 75, Jervois
Street. Some time between 2 and 6
a.m. on the 24th instant defendant
broke into complainant's house by climb-
ing a drain and stole these articles. He
was formerly a servant of the complain-
ant.

Defendant pleaded guilty, looked
very penitent, and told the usual story
of an aged father whom he had to
support.

Mr. Dyer Ball in consideration of
this being defendant's first offence
sentenced him to three months' gaol.

A coolie who was charged before Mr.
Dyer Ball this morning with the larceny
of a tin box and sundry articles of
clothing from a house in Possession
Street, told His Worship that he did
not steal the articles. He was standing
at Lower Lascar road when he was
arrested.

Inspector Kent told His Worship
that the man must have had an accom-
plice.

After hearing the evidence His
Worship sentenced the defendant to
three months' hard labour.

FLOWERS OF FLANDERS.

MOONS WHICH ONLY GROW
WHERE THERE HAS BEEN
TROUBLE.

"I sometimes think that nowhere
blows so red
The rose as where some buried Caesar
bleed."

—Omar Khayyam.

In a letter to a friend, Private Parish,
of the A.S.C., the former Hampstead
correspondent of The Evening News,
now serving at the front, describes a re-
markable peculiarity of the battlefield
flowers. He says:—

"The countryside is in a deplorable
state, the grass, weeds, thistles, and
tars being from three to four feet high.
God knows what the farmers will do
with it when peace returns. Flowers—
wild flowers—grow here in abundance.
Speaking of flowers it is wonderful
how they grow and where. Flat tracts
of land will be destitute of them, but
where the ground has been torn and
mutilated by shells they will be found
in profusion. They grow around the
edges and within the basins of shell
holes, on battered-in dugouts and gun
positions their number is legion."

In a stroll recently I noticed the
finest show of wild flowers I have ever
seen. From a distance it was a gorgeous
spectacle. I discovered that the place
holding this immense cluster was a
graveyard containing many graves. It
was a German graveyard, mostly fenced
in. The graves had to be made in a hurry,
and English soldiers are now buried
there, the graves following in unbroken
formation the lines of German graves.
So the enemies lie cheek by jowl, with-
out the slightest distinction.

"The wild flowers make no use of
how they grow and where. Flat tracts
of land will be destitute of them, but
where the ground has been torn and
mutilated by shells they will be found
in profusion. They grow around the
edges and within the basins of shell
holes, on battered-in dugouts and gun
positions their number is legion."

After leaving the graveyard I walked
nearly half a mile before I saw any in-
dication of their whereabouts. They
were growing in and on the wreckage of
an enemy aeroplane. I don't pretend to
understand this peculiarity. I simply
record what I have seen.

AMERICA THE SILVER CENTRE.

BI-METALLIC BASIS FOR WORLD PREDICTED.

Commenting upon the recent rapid
rise in the price of silver and other
features of the silver situation, John
Clayton, of the foreign trade department
of the Crocker National Bank of San
Francisco, in an interview a month ago
with a representative of the "Christian
Science Monitor," said that not only had
the United States become the silver
centre of the world, displacing England
in that respect, but that, contrary to
general opinion, London no longer
makes the price of that metal, this
being regulated in the silver centres of
the United States. The tendency of
American prices to follow those of
London, caused by the fact that the
London exchange opens several hours
before American financial centres, has,
according to Mr. Clayton, been over-
come in the case of the silver market.

"As to the legitimacy of this rise in
the price of silver, whether the advance
is due to natural causes of demand and
supply, or to manipulation and
speculation and, whether the advance
is likely to continue," said Mr.
Clayton, "this is a matter of doubt.
A peculiar feature of the present
situation, for example, is the fact that
if one were to go into the market to-day
and try to get a fairly large amount of
silver he probably could not get the metal,
and at the same time the chances are
that if he had a similar amount for sale
he might look in vain for a purchaser."

INADEQUACY OF GOLD.

"It is true, of course, that there is a
large demand for the white metal, not
only in India and China but in European
and other countries, and the result, in
my opinion, will be that the world will
go upon a bi-metallic basis."

"This will be made necessary by the
inadequacy of the supply of gold to
serve as a basis for the rapidly expand-
ing debts and commercial transactions
of the world. And one result of thus
placing the world upon the two metal
standard, together with other factors,
will be the opening of a new era in
international finance and commerce, in
which the financial resources of the
world will be more widely distributed
and the financial and commercial balance
between the different countries more
evenly maintained, and in which trade
practices will approach the conditions of
barter that formerly existed. Con-
ditions will resemble those of the age
of barter in the directness and stability
of transactions as compared with that
prevailing at the present time."

For example, when a big corporation
is formed, say in the United States, and
its securities are floated in Europe, the
result is the creation of a huge credit
balance in Europe that completely pre-
vents the calculations of merchants and finan-
ciers as to the probabilities of exchange
and in other ways tends to make business
unstable and uncertain. But with a
wider distribution of money and with
the increase in volume of basic money
that will be realized by the addition of
silver to the standard, together with the
increasing tendency of the people of
each country to float the securities of
their own country, there will, I believe,
follow a period wherein the elements of
artificiality and speculation now so rife
will be reduced to a minimum."

MAN POWER AT SINGAPORE.

SCHEME FOR COMPLETE LOCAL ORGANISATION.

The Straits Times says:—
The bill now before the Legislative
Council arouses very bitter antagonism
on the ground that it imposes compulsion
in the most odious form—by, it is said,
"black-listing" many young men who
have been eager to offer their services,
but who have felt that duty to employers,
under specific contract or otherwise,
prevented them doing so. On the other
hand heads of businesses say that they
do not know to what the Imperial
Government attaches greatest impor-
tance—to the gain of a few fighting men,
or to the preservation of the industrial
property of the Colony, which is
properly connected with war supplies.
One of the most prominent of our busi-
ness men, a large employer of Europeans,
said to-day, in the other day, "If the Im-
perial Government says 'we must have the
men, whatever the consequences to trade,'
the compulsory service is the only
rational policy. What we protest against
is not strongly in support of the
Government should be, according to say
"safeguard the Empire" trade inter-
ests," while the "Local Government
steadily endeavours to deprive us of
the means."

On the other hand there is the Local
Government's policy of war supplies,
which is said to be "black-listing" every
man in the Colony, and it is said that
the Imperial Government has laid upon us
there is a further obligation, upon us
to be prepared for any emergency. At
any moment an urgent demand may
come from the Imperial Government,
and we should be ready to meet it. The
bill, by a process of medical examination
of men and women, and by the use of
local means, enables us to do that."

Giving the matter such careful con-
sideration as we can, we come to the
conclusion that there is reason on both
sides—on the side of the traders who
say "We want a clear Imperial mandate,"
and on the side of the Government
which says "We should be ready for an
Imperial mandate."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 25. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully carried out a raid to the east of Epheby.

An attempt to push one of our forward posts to the north-east of Lens, was repulsed.

The enemy's artillery was active to the east and north of Ypres.

WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK ON FRENCH REPULSED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A French communiqué states:—The enemy attacked, in the direction of Beaumont, and despite the expensive use of flame throwers, he was repulsed with heavy loss, and without securing any result.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A German official message states:—We captured the French trenches on a front of 100 metres, to the south of Beaumont, and repulsed several counter-attacks.

We penetrated the enemy lines at Bezonvaux and took, during the day, 350 prisoners.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY EXPLODE A POWERFUL MINE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

An Italian official message states:—The enemy exploded a powerful mine under our positions in the Mount Nero region, and subsequently concentrated his artillery fire on the position. Our prompt barrage prevented the infantry from advancing.

Our aeroplanes dropped four tons of high explosives and caused destruction and conflagrations on railway establishments in the Bazzano Valley and in the Carso.

THE OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

SCATTERING THE ENEMY.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

An official message from East Africa states:—

The enemy evacuated Milambia, to the south-west of Kilwa, on September 19, after a stubborn resistance, and retreated towards Opingi.

A larger enemy group, evacuated Ndessa, to the south-west of Milambia, on September 21. The entire enemy force in this region fell back to the Mbenkuru river, on September 23. Our Nigerian infantry barred the line of retreat and the enemy, losing heavily, dispersed into small parties, towards the river.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A Russian official message states:—We repulsed two counter-attacks to the south of the Belov high road, in the Riga region.

BASELESS RUMOURS.

RUSSIAN MINISTER'S DENIAL.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 25.

The Foreign Minister, in a statement, said that the rumours that certain Powers had initiated peace negotiations were baseless. Equally unfounded were the reports attaching importance to an conference at Berne convoked by "an alliance for the realisation of a durable peace."

The Minister said that neither Russia nor the Allies have had anything to do with such a conference.

THE MUNITIONS VOLUNTEER SCHEME.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Churchill, Minister of Munitions, announces the abolition of "leaving certificates" from October 1st and that the munitions volunteer scheme is to be extended to chief of the safeguards against an excessive migration of labour.

LORD DERBY ON THE WAR.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF A PREMATURE PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Lord Derby, Minister of War, speaking at the Canadian Club at Thorncliffe, said:—"We have made mistakes, but nothing like the Germans' initial mistake of ignoring the existence of the British Dominions, and this mistake will contribute to their defeat. The enemy is not demoralized, he is fighting well, but our men are fighting better. Our last offensive was most successful; our casualties were comparatively small and the whole of the objectives were gained. The Germans were not surprised but were thoroughly prepared for the attack, yet they were beaten. This is a real proof of the superiority of our nation as a whole."

Lord Derby described his visit to the Italian Front and, continuing, dwelt on the impossibility of a premature peace.

He said:—"There is not a man, woman or child in this country who does not want peace, but they want a real and lasting peace. I am a Conservative and a strong supporter of the Monarchy—(Cheers). But I know that the day has passed when a monarchy can make war. The only authority able to make war and peace is the united people. There is at present no party in Germany that could make this country realise that the German nation, and not the German Monarchy, should (would!) make peace. We must insist upon a peace made, not by the Monarchy or the Chancellor, but by the nation; then there will be a prospect of a durable peace. Meanwhile, there is only one watchword for us Allies, namely—"Fight on"—(Cheers)."

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

MORE DISCLOSURES PROMISED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

While the nature of the State Department's next disclosure of German intrigue is not yet indicated, it is known that disclosures more sensational than any "hitherto may be made, at any moment."

The State Department possesses a list of recipients of German money for passport frauds and munition plots and there are said to be scores of recipients of very high sums. The State Department will probably occasionally publish evidence disposing of the denial of incriminated people.

AUSTRALIA'S PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ENEMIES.

SYDNEY, Sept. 25.

Steps are being taken to exclude all members of the Society known as the Industrial Workers of the World from the mining fields of New South Wales.

Two hundred and fifty people will be affected.

THE SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25.

The Swedish elections are proceeding slowly, but are gradually nearing completion.

The Socialists and Liberals are winning considerably from the Conservatives.

M. Branting has been elected for the first division of Stockholm with four other socialists.

SIR E. CARSON ON A VISIT TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Sir Edward Carson has returned from Headquarters and at an interview said he was impressed by the marvellously perfect scientific organization created by the High Command and the extent of the territory covered by a hive of war industry. He dwelt on the terrible devastation of a once fertile and cultivated country which is now a vast moor of weeds and filth. He says that it will be impossible to restore this wilderness, for generations, and it will probably be afforded. Its inhabitants have disappeared and no reparation can ever make good this German crime against humanity, but none can witness the work of the Hun without hoping that reparation will be as complete as France and the Allies can exact.

ESCAPE OF GERMAN OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Twenty-four German officer prisoners escaped last night from a camp at Kegworth in Nottinghamshire. So far, no one has been recaptured.

ARGENTINE AND GERMANY.

CHAMBER VOTE FOR A RUPTURE OF RELATIONS.

BURNES AMES, Sept. 25.

The mobilisation of the Navy has been ordered and unusual military activity prevails, ostensibly owing to the strike, but a high official said that the General Staff had its eyes open to "other necessities."

LATER.

There was an animated discussion in the Chamber on the international question.

Apparently the majority favour a rupture with Germany.

LATER.

The Chamber has passed a resolution, by 53 votes to 18, in favour of breaking off relations with Germany.

LATER.

A high officer, at an interview, said that Argentina could easily send, immediately, two Divisions to Europe while it has the necessary units to despatch 200,000 fully-equipped men with the exception of artillery, which the Allies could supply.

Much popular irritation has been caused by the despatch of the Argentine Minister at Berlin expressing his confidence in Germany's readiness to give satisfaction, as confidence is no longer entertained in the German Government. Many legislators are pressing for a rupture and a Council of Ministers has been convoked.

THE STRIKE.

The general strike of the railway workers has paralyzed the traffic of the country and the strikers are despotically in their demands.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

SCHEMES REFERRED TO A GRAND COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The twentieth meeting of the Irish Convention was held to-day, at Cork. It was resolved to refer the various schemes discussed by the Convention to a Grand Committee with a view to the preparation of a scheme for submission to the Convention which will meet the views and difficulties expressed during the debates.

The Convention will adjourn at the end of the week until the Committee presents its report.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The death is announced of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe.

[The Earl of Mount Edgumbe was Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales.]

BOY WHO SAVED THE SHIP.

STORY OF U-BOAT ATTACK.

Harry C. Forest, the brave ship's apprentice who, though wounded, stuck to his post all through a German U-boat attack on his ship, the Palm Branch, a Sunderland, had only 16 years old. Both his father and brother are on active service with the Army.

It was in November last that the Palm Branch was attacked. Forest was on duty on the bridge at the steering wheel when the submarine was sighted. An order was immediately given to him to steer a zigzag course, and the submarine at once opened fire. One of the earliest shots struck the vessel above the waterline. Another crashed into the ship and wrecked several of the officers' compartments setting them on fire. The crew attacked the flames and put them out.

Still the submarine went on firing. One shell, bursting about 10 yards away, wounded one of the crew. Another shell sent a shower of fragments on to the bridge, one piece striking Forest on the top of the head, inflicting a wound which bled freely.

"I WOULD LIKE TO STAY."

The captain told him: "You had better go below." "No," replied Forest, "I'm all right; I would like to stay on the bridge with you, sir." And seeing the lad's determination the captain gave way and Forest continued to steer with shells constantly dropping around.

Luckily the vessel drew gradually ahead and escaped. Forest soon recovered from his wound, and after a brief visit home went to sea again, where he still is.

Some time later the Palm Branch was given a gun and put to sea again, and last March she was once more attacked by two submarines. She set up a fine fight and not only got away safely, but also sank one of the submarines first.

AM "OUR DAY" THOUGHT.

Our children give themselves that we should be. Unhappily, behind the thunder of the guns, is it so great a thing that we should give a little from our store to save our souls?

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH REPULSE MANY GERMAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A French communiqué states:—There was most lively artillery fire on the Aisne.

We repulsed a raid on our outposts north of Braye-La-Croix.

The Germans on the right of the Meuse, after a bombardment, attacked our trenches north of Bois-le-Château on a front of two kilometres. Four battalions were leading, supported by *woodchoppers*, but the attack was broken up by our fire, and the enemy did not reach our lines, except at a few elements in the centre, where fierce hand-to-hand fighting resulted in the ejection of the Germans.

Simultaneously, two secondary attacks north of Bezonvaux and south of Beaumont, respectively, were sanguinarily defeated, our troops leaving their trenches and rushing to meet their assailants.

Two fresh attacks in the afternoon at Bois-le-Château only increased the enemy losses.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN TRIPOLI.

ROME, Sept. 25.

After six hours' hard fighting an Italian column, on the 20th inst., routed 7,000 enemy riflemen and 800 cavalry with artillery and machine-guns, commanded by Nuri Pasha and other Turks, in the Zanzur region in Southern Tripoli. The enemy's losses are estimated at 1,600. A quantity of material, all German make, was captured.

AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Press Bureau announces that aeroplanes appeared off the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire coast early this morning. The raid is still in progress.

No details have yet been received. Aeroplanes attacked the south-east coast in the evening.

They came over at different places in Kent and Essex, and a few followed the Thames and attacked London.

Bombs were dropped at several points. The casualties so far reported are six killed and about 20 injured.

THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

FURTHER INVESTITURE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

His Majesty the King will invest a number of recipients of the Order of the British Empire at Buckingham Palace. As ladies are involved, Her Majesty the Queen is expected to be present.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN RUMANIA.

EXHAUSTIVELY AUTHENTICATED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Reuter learns that the German intrigue in Rumania, which is now announced by Mr. Lansing, has been known for some considerable time. It has been exhaustively authenticated that German diplomatic couriers, exempt from supervision, conveyed explosives and bacilli from Brasso in Hungary to the German Legation in Bucharest, where they were buried in a garden and found by the Secretary of the American Legation after Rumania's declaration of war. The packages were addressed to the German Military Attache and contained full instructions for the administration of bacilli sufficient to deal with 1,600 horses and cattle, and requesting to report upon its success.

THE HEROIC RUMANIAN ARMY.

ODENSA, Sept. 25.

M. Mortzun, President of the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, said that the Rumanian Army was heroically defending Moldavia. The Army looked to the common-sense of the Russian people, and he hoped they would realise that the Russian Army, by ardent co-operation in the defence of the Rumanian front, was defending not only its own territory, and the liberties gained by the revolution, but Russia's honour in her undertakings with the Allies, and thus hastening the final victory.

M. Mortzun declared he was confident that despite the heavy trials Rumania would emerge victorious on her own soil.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which sold the last of its famous old library last month, was founded over two hundred years ago and for long occupied Nell Gwynne's house in Pall Mall. It was an original member, Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, who collected and presented the 175 books (mostly pamphlets) which have just been sold. The cost to him must have been a true comparison to the very large sum of close on £5,000 now brought from them, at auction. But then they almost all relate to America, and early Americans now fetch almost as much in the sale room as old Caxtons or Shakespeares first folios not so long ago.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time. As the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage, and the afflicted part will be relieved and the attack will be at an end. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

LITTLE STORIES FROM THE FRONT.

BY ONE WHO IS THERE.

In one of his inimitable stories Mr. W. W. Jacobs tells of a patient in hospital whose fluency in "languages" was so remarkable that they sent for a clergyman and one of the Sisters to hear it. In the trenches they are better behaved. A recent letter from the front describes the receipt of a hamper of good things in the stable way from home. The fortunate recipient gave a spread in his dug-out, inviting some brother officers, including the padre, to join him. When they were all hungrily assembled, waiting for his manservant to bring in the banquet and the padre was thinking of something special in the way of grace, the servant came in with a long face to explain that he had put down the ammunition case in which he was carrying the banquet to answer a question by a passing officer. Just then a "Minnie" came over, howled over the officer and the man, and—worst of all—landed on top of the improvised table's tray and blew the banquet to bits.

The letter, describing the incident, concludes: "It was pretty bad to lose the best 'sacred' we have had for ever so long, and it didn't help things that, owing to the presence of the dear old padre, some of us had to get outside the dug-out, and under very heavy fire, to swear."

There is no better military hospital in France than that at—. The M.O. is a marvellously skilful surgeon, but rumour has it that he is over-ready with the "knife." A Canadian had recently had a limb amputated much to his disgust. When he recovered from the anaesthetic, he turned his head this way and that to see who was in the adjoining beds. One was for the moment empty; in the other a man with his head closely bandaged was sitting up.

"Say, sonny," said the Canadian, "can you walk?"

"Why, yes," replied the other. "Beat it out of here," came the swift response, "or they'll cut you up."

They all loved the brigadier, but he had an unfortunate and inconvenient way of coming to inspect trench defences and other matters calling for his attention, just at the very time when the relay of hungry officers were about to eat their much-needed lunch. He did so on the occasion of which this tells, remarking cheerfully and with no little relief to the subaltern who was showing him round, "You always strike me as very fortunately placed here, Mr. So-and-So. It seems to me that you are much less under shell-fire than in any other part of the line that I have to visit."

"Yes, sir," answered the subaltern quietly, "I suppose we are, the reason being, sir, I believe, that the Boche has mined right under where we're standing. As he can fire the thing when he likes and blow us sky high, it is hardly worth his while to strafe us with shell-fire."

The trench defences inspection went through so quickly that morning that no one had cause to complain that lunch was unduly delayed.—*Daily Chronicle.*

SUNDAY SALES.

AMUSING TIT-FOR-TAT.

When 92 shopkeepers were summoned at Sheffield recently for trading on Sunday contrary to the Lord's Day Observance Act of Charles II., Mr. Clement Edwards, M.P., who defended the majority of the shopkeepers, caused some surprise and amusement by applying, under the Lord's Day Observance Amendment Act of 1871, for summonses against several people for following their usual vocations on Sunday and against prominent citizens for aiding and abetting. These included:

The publishers of the two local papers for printing them on Sunday last for sale on Monday.

The Lord Mayor and leading members of the Watch Committee for aiding and abetting, by purchasing the paper, on Monday.

The lodge-keeper at the Botanical Gardens for following his usual occupation on Sunday.

The town trustees, including Sir Samuel Roberts, M.P., Sir William Clegg, J.P., Sir Joseph Jones, Sir William Moppin, for aiding and abetting by providing the lodge-keeper with his wages.

The Rev. E. H. Everson, as editor of a local church magazine, for offering the magazine for sale on Sunday.

His worship, Mr. R. Birks, for selling a copy on Sunday for 1d.

A city park keeper for following his usual vocation on Sunday, and the Lord Mayor for aiding and abetting by providing funds for his wages.

The Bench promised to give their decision at a further date. It was stated proceedings are not to be taken against the sellers of Sunday newspapers or tobacco.

JOKE NOT COPYRIGHT.

Whether of two picture postcards, having the inscription: "Then we have thrust of the day to ourselves," one was an infringement of the copyright in the other, was the question decided by Justice Parker in the Chancery Division recently in the action of *McGraw v. Fisher*.

The plaintiff, a publisher, was the owner of the copyright in a picture postcard representing a recruit reading the day's papers. Which picture card, "Eight days' drill, and the home front," which had been published a fortnight with a year of the day in November, 1916, and the defendant, a publisher, had published a picture postcard representing a recruit reading the day's papers. The defendant's card was published a fortnight with a year of the day in November, 1916, and the defendant's card was published a fortnight with a year of the day in November, 1916.

AWAY IN THE LEAD AND STILL GAINING.

BOBATED LAVENDER.

BATH AMMONIA

EXPRESSLY PREPARED

FOR TOILET USE.

ANTISEPTIC. This new preparation will be found to combine the aromatic properties of the French Toilet Waters with the cleansing power of Ammonia.

DELICATELY PERFUMED with the sweet odour of METO-LAM.

LAVENDER bath in a new charm. The addition of antiseptics REMOVES SKIN IMPURITIES and frees the bath from the distressing skin troubles so prevalent in tropical climates.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & GRAY)

Tel. 492.

81, Queen's Road Central.

"OUR DAY" + "OUR DAY"

18th OCTOBER.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILL PRESENT FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY \$20 WORTH OF GOODS PURCHASED

IN THEIR STORE

FOR CASH ONLY

From September 26th to October 18th

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH, PATENT
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Over Shop)
ESTABLISHED 1890

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to hear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

DEAD! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! "MALTHOID" LAST! KNOWN!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HO-WKONG.

HOW BRITAIN PREPARED.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The "Times" military correspondent, in a review of the three years' war, says:—The administration of Lord Kitchener had been given the Expeditionary Force not only given in the Expeditionary Force, but had established by policy and hence the organization of the Special Reserve as a force, the Territorial Force as a supplementary force, and the Officers' Training Corps as a reserve of young officers.

All parts of this machinery now came into play, and enabled us to carry on while the New Armies were maturing. Many special Reserve battalions had by now been formed, and 15,000 trained men

as drafts, and their services have been beyond praise. The Territorials took over home defence, served first as units and then in divisions in France, found our positions, notably in India, served in other distant fields, and soon became indistinguishable from the Regulars. They have been their merits, and valued indeed for their services. Within the Expeditionary Force, the Territorial Force, and the Officers' Training Corps, as a reserve of young officers.

Six million tons of new ships, two years in the programme of the Government, according to the "Evening News."

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, &c. apply to: P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS

FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

RANS PACIFIC. "CANADA MARU" Tuesday 9th Oct. at 3 p.m.

"PANAMA MARU" Saturday 27th Oct. at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE. For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHI MARU" Thursday 27th Sept. at 10 a.m.

"JOSHIN MARU" Sunday 30th Sept. at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE. Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE. Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE. Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE. Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")

Joint Service

between NETHERLAND, INDIE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TONS SAIL

"KONINKIN DER NEDERLANDEN" 15,000 28th September.

"OPHEIR" 8,000 10th October.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to: JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malacca Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer Shortly

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

OCEAN SEA MAIL P. & O.

Regular service steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

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SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

AMOI & SWATOW Sept. 27, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI SHANGHAI Sept. 30, Daylight
SHANGHAI SHANGHAI Oct. 2, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI SHANGHAI Oct. 4, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN HOIHOW Oct. 5, at Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANULI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For STEAMERS To SAIL

SHANGHAI WOSANG SATURDAY, Sept. 29, Daylight.

MANILA LOONGSANG SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG LOONGSANG SUNDAY, Sept. 30, at 7 a.m.

MANILA TUENSANG SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoiohwa when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Java and Labad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. JAPAN, 6,013 tons, Capt. —, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on WEDNESDAY, 28th Sept.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poisons, impurities, or other imperfections of the blood from whatever cause arising. No power is so insidious into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overrunning and clogging disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scabby eruptions and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gonorrhea or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for further particulars. And also read additional evidence for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for pure profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

Oakey's
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
Silver Smith's
BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATES
Polybrilliant
METAL POMADE
NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVE

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgkins FRIDAY, 28th Sept. at 12 Noon.

HAIPHONG Capt. J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 5th Oct. at 12 Noon.

Amoy Passengers only.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"KOREA MARU"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 29th September, at 1 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 29th September, at 1 p.m. No Fire Insurance, whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All claims and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown where they will be examined, on October 10 at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if after the 11th October, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 212

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship,

"FUSHIMI MARU"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and any can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 1st October, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. 2138

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 30th September, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chipped and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th September, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwritten in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN, Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. 2125

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PRYDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

March 20, 1914.

"CHINA MAIL"

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING

HOME AND THIS KEEPS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and freight information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 8, MORI, Agents.

Telephone Nos. 224 & 225.

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt.
L. E. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.
Wednesday, 27th inst.—
4.30 p.m.—Left Half Company (Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.
Friday, 28th inst.—
7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company (Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers.
8.30 p.m.—Right Half Company (Lancers and Sappers' class only) at Belchers Battery.
8.30 p.m.—Left Half Company (Lancers and Sappers' class only) at Belchers Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by
Captain W. Russell.

21st to 23rd September, 1917.—Nightly
E. L. Manning at Belchers and Lyceum
at Belchers.

PARADES.
Engine drivers 8 p.m., Electricians
6.15 p.m.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES.
Will be held at Belchers at 8 p.m. on
Tuesday and Thursday for skilled and
superior ratings, under Sergeant
Bryant, R.E. Staff Sergeant Parsons, R.E.,
Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris,
R.E.M.S.

The Chief Engineer directs that Lieut.
Stevenson take over the duties of O.C.
J.L.L. Lyceum, and 2nd Lieut. Brown
the duties of O.C. R.E.L. School, during
Captain James' absence on leave.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by
Major H. A. Morgan.

TESTS OF ELEMENTARY TRAINING.
Former members of "A" and "B" Com-
panies, H.K.V.L., who have not passed
their Grouping Test (Mimicry) announ-
cing will attend at Kennedy Road
Lanes between 5 and 5.30 p.m. on Fri-
day, 28th inst. Multiturn will be worn.

ANNUAL GENERAL MUSKETEER CLUSE.
Eight men (as specially detailed) each
day will fire on the Peak Range at 6.30
a.m. on Thursday 27th and Friday 28th
inst. Lieut. Blason will take charge.
Dress, Drill Order with pouches.

PARADES.
Thursday, 27th inst.—
5 p.m.—Machine Gun Company (mem-
bers as detailed) at King's Park
Range. Annual Musketry Course.
Dress, Drill order with pouches.
5.15 p.m.—Mounted Section on Cricket
Ground (dismounted). A Tests of
Elementary Training. Dress, Drill
order with rifles and pouches.
5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "B" and
"C" classes (except Right Half
Section) at Headquarters. Dress.
Clean fatigue.

Friday, 28th inst.—
5 p.m.—Machine Gun Company (mem-
bers as detailed) at King's Park
Range. Annual Musketry Course.
Dress, Drill order with pouches.
5.15 p.m.—Mounted Section on Cricket
Ground (dismounted). A Tests of
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order with rifles and pouches.
5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "B" and
"C" classes (except Right Half
Section) at Headquarters. Dress.
Clean fatigue.

Members wishing to fire their Annual
Course at the Peak Range or King's Park
Range, on two days a week, at 6.30 a.m.,
are requested to send in their names to their
Company Commanders.

DETAIL.
On duty from the morning of Sunday
23rd to the morning of Sunday, 29th
September, members of the Corps
formerly in "A" Company, H.K.V.L.,
Orderly Officer, Lieut. A. F. Wright.
On duty 30th September—Mounted
Section.
On duty 1st October—Machine Gun
Company.
On duty 2nd October—Machine Gun
Company.
On duty 3rd October—"A" Company.
On duty 4th October—"A" Company.
On duty 5th October—"A" Company.
On duty 6th October—"A" Company.
Orderly Officer from 29th September to
6th October, Lieut. J. O. Owen Hughes.
Hongkong 21st September, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.
September 26d. 11h. 15m.—No returns
from Japan stations. Pressure changes
are everywhere slight and there is no
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Fresh monsoon will prevail along the
China coast and over the N. China Sea.
Hongkong barometer for the 24 hours
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Forecast for the 27th September:
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WEATHER REPORT.
September 26d. 11h. 15m.—No returns
from Japan stations. Pressure changes
are everywhere slight and there is no
appreciable change in general distribu-
tion since yesterday.
Fresh monsoon will prevail along the
China coast and over the N. China Sea.
Hongkong barometer for the 24 hours
ending at 10 p.m. today, 0.13 inch. Total
since January 81.75.33 inches, against
an average of 76.50 inches.
Forecast for the 27th September:
—Hongkong, light E. winds,
fresh; fair.
—Shanghai, light N.W. winds,
fresh.
—Canton, light N.W. winds,
fresh.
—Hankow, light N.W. winds,
fresh.
—Tientsin, light N.W. winds,
fresh.
—Peking, light N.W. winds,
fresh.
—Harbin, light N.W. winds,
fresh.
—Mukden, light N.W. winds,
fresh.
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structions to sell by Public Auction.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

TUESDAY,

the 2nd October, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
the Horse Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
BRASS BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, PICTURES,
etc., etc.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furni-
ture, comprising Double and Single
Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin
Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner
Services, Cutlery, Glass Ware, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath
Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated
Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black-
wood Furniture, including Large 6-Fold
Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured
Panels, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.,
Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single
and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc.,
One Large Hall Clock.

PIANO by Collard & Collard.
Shoemaker & Soehne,
Stuttgart.

One Pair Old Pekinese, Brass Lions.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1917. 2142

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The undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the COWIK HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMP